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AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 1, line 4, with the following amended paragraph:

Electrical networks, in particular electrical networks on integrated circuit[[s]] (IC) chips, have a number of devices that communicate with one another. Additionally, a number of paths carry signals from device to device. Paths that are placed near one another can lead to problems related to coupling capacitance interference. The situation becomes more problematic when a number of paths carrying signals that switch in the same direction run parallel to a single path carrying a signal switching in the opposite direction.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 1, line 10, with the following amended paragraph:

As circuits become smaller and more integrated as in the case of evolving very large scale integrated (VLSI) circuits, signal paths are required to be placed closer to one another. As signal paths are placed closer to one another, the possibility of coupling capacitance interference increases. Interference can result in transmission error, and at the least signal delays. In high-speed circuits, signal delays in critical paths can affect operation of the entire system.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 7, line 9, with the following amended paragraph:

Signal A 300 represents the signal along signal path 104. Signal B 305 represents the signal along signal path 106. Signal C 315 310 represents the signal along signal path 108. As illustrated signals 300, 305, and 310 can have digital equivalent values of "1" or "0." Illustrated are transitions from the digital equivalent values of the respective signals.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 8, line 3, with the following amended paragraph:

In this particular example, signals 104 and 108 of FIG. 1 act as aggressor signals to signal 106 of FIG. 1, signal 106 is treated as a victim signal. Coupling capacitance interference can be

PATENT

evident up to time T1 320. At time T1 320, signals 300 and 315 310 are inverted or switched. Since signal 310 305 retains the same value and is not switched, the Miller factor due to switching at time T1 320 is not present. From time T1 320 to time T2 325, signals 300, [[310,]] 305 and 315 310 have the same value, therefore coupling interference is not present.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 9, line 24, with the following amended paragraph:

For example, buffer devices and inverter devices that store and invert a signal can include not only metal oxide semiconductor stage devices with RC time constants, but can also include similar devices that invert, delay, and store signals. Other buffer and inverter devices can include firmware and/or software based devices.